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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1916

For President

WOODROW WILSON

For Vice President

THOMAS R. MARSHALL

For United States Senator

HOMER S. CUMMINGS

For Congressman, Fourth District

JEREMIAH DONOVAN

For Governor

MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY

For Lieut.-Governor

FRANCIS P. GUILFOYLE

For Secretary of State

FREDERICK E. DUFFY

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

Simcoe E. Baldwin

Willie O. Burr

Archibald McNeil, Sr.

Charles E. Gross.

For Treasurer

GEORGE ULRICH

For Comptroller

ALTON T. LINER

Richard Elliott

Morris W. Seymour

Raymond P. Jodoin.

CHALLENGE TO McLEAN

AN ELECTION FOLLOWS somewhat the process of a court. The trial is by jury, and the people are judge and jury. The juryman need not find a unanimous verdict. A plurality of them is sufficient.

The arguments before this great jury of the people, are, however, open to this objection. Each side puts in its views separately. The electors, who are to pass judgment, do not hear both sides at a sitting. Point is not to oppose point, and the necessary support for judgment is not always present.

This absence of check tends to make political speakers reckless in statement, and careless in the presentation of evidence.

When Governor Holcomb said that the American flag is the laughing stock of Europe, he knew that no Democratic orator was present to dispute his claim on the spot.

When Senator McLean said that foreign goods are more to be feared than foreign bullets, he was not facing an orator of the other side, in the presence of the electors who could choose or defeat him.

When E. J. Hill said that 90 per cent. of Bridgeport business is war business, he knew no Democratic speaker would rise, with statistics of trade in his hands, to prove the ridiculous nature of the claim.

It is doubtful if any of these gentlemen would have made any of the speeches attributed to them, under conditions of public debate, when opponent faces opponent.

Homer S. Cummings shows the fairness that has characterized all his career as a public man when he offers to Mr. McLean, an opportunity to state in joint debate the issues upon which McLean relies for election.

The offer is fair to Senator McLean, and, which is more important, it is fair to the public.

Let Mr. Cummings and Senator McLean meet the same audience, on the same platform, in fair discussion.

Senator McLean can scarcely avoid an issue so clearly raised. He must accept the invitation so distinctly offered, or be accused of cowardice for himself, or his cause.

The Farmer predicts, however, that when Senator McLean does meet Mr. Cummings, Senator McLean will say very little, indeed, about foreign goods being more dangerous than foreign bullets.

RAILROAD REGULATION

THE DISTINCTION between private business and business affected with a public use, like railroads, is not always understood, even by intelligent business men.

So long as an enterprise is distinctly competitive, the theory of American economics supposes that the competition will regulate the price and keep it fair.

But when a monopoly of any business is confided to somebody, the theory is that the monopoly will take all it can get. Hence the state will fix the price at which the commodity shall be sold.

This principle of rate fixing is controlled by the further principle that the investor in the monopoly is entitled to a fair return on the value of the property used for the public.

It is upon this theory that railroad rates, and the rates of other public service corporations, are fixed by public power.

This principle of regulation extends into every detail of the monopoly in which the interest of the public is involved.

It may establish conditions for labor, as surely as it may fix rates, the controlling fact always being that the regulation must not impair the return upon the investment.

The eight hour law as applied to the railroads is entirely in line with the principles of the law. The great lawyers of the house and senate, almost without distinction of party, voted for it.

When this law has been in operation for a time it will be possible to ascertain if the revenues of any particular railroad have been affected adversely. Such a railroad will be entitled to a fair return upon its investment, and the government will permit the necessary action to provide the return.

There is, among an element of sincerely patriotic business men, a hostility to this legislation. The hostility is based upon misinformation, furnished by the partisan activities of Mr. Hughes and his supporters, who are willing that the business group should suppose they have been threatened by a radical, and, even revolutionary modification of American law. This is not the case.

The principle that the state will regulate any business for the public welfare is exhibited in thousands of statutes, as those for safety appliances, for light and ventilation, for compensation and so on. These statutes have uniformly worked for the benefit of business, which is shown by the circumstance that industry proceeds in this country by giant strides.

The principle that the state will fix the work day, has been long applied outside the monopolistic field.

Eight hour laws for public employees, and for employees of contractors doing public work, exist in nation and in nearly all the states. The states long have regulated the hours of labor of women and children, and have generally fixed a period in which women and children shall not work at all.

It will be remembered that those laws, in the beginning,

were bitterly opposed by groups of business interests, and in some parts of the country are still opposed. Those parts of the country are commonly referred to as "backward."

There is another observation upon the attitude of a portion of business to the eight hour statute for railroads.

These confuse the little with the great. They confuse injury with benefit.

If business attitude toward railroads were intelligent, instead of prejudiced, all the animosity now directed against the eight hour law, which is clearly beneficial, would be directed against those agencies, governmental and otherwise, by which in the past the railroad systems of America have been looted of hundreds of millions of dollars.

There is not a business concern in Bridgeport, nor in Connecticut, nor in the United States, that has not been grievously inconvenienced by the maiming of the New Haven system, through the activities of big business.

There is not a business concern in Bridgeport that will ever be able to find an injury flowing to it from the eight hour statute.

Yet perfectly well meaning business men are bubbling over with wrath at something which never did, never can, and never will hurt them and they are tolerant, and on occasions even defend, railroad practices which have inflicted grievous inconvenience upon them; practices which threaten the very life of business, by making business appear, to thoughtful men, as intolerably dishonest.

Business in America will best serve business if it makes way for that new freedom, which the people are determined to have.

Let every man reflect that the course of democracy, the movement toward rule of the people, has been a glorious highway of human progress. It is not reasonable to now suppose that more of the same thing will operate by a different law. What has been beneficial through the centuries is beneficial now.

"SAVE THE BABIES."

THE "SAVE THE BABIES" movement, in which Bridgeport charities are engaged, and seeking to interest 10,000 persons and to raise \$10,000, is a sound health crusade, from which large benefits will surely flow, if the work is done as it is planned to do it.

The broad causes of infant mortality are well understood, and means of prevention almost certain.

A few babies, and only a few, are born badly from the start. Most babies begin with a normal quantity of vitality. They are killed by accident, by accidents which intelligence and care can prevent.

When the baby gets two or three meals of bad milk, and becomes ill and dies, the death is by accident, as surely as if it had come in the path of a deadly bullet.

The baby must be dressed and cared for by a few simple rules, which almost anybody can follow.

There are thousands of people who do not know these rules. They must be taught. The teaching can best be done by a corps of visiting nurses.

Give something to "save the babies."

A LOWELL CENTENARY.

This Sunday will mark the centenary of the birth of one of the distinguished members of that remarkable New England family, the Lowells. The Rev. Robert Trill Spence Lowell was born in Boston on Oct. 8, 1816, and while he did not achieve such wide fame in the domain of letters as his younger brother, James Russell Lowell, he was the author of several volumes which still endure. His masterpiece, "The New Priest of Conception Bay" ranks among the best of the novels which have Newfoundland for a setting.

Like most of the Lowells, Robert was educated at Harvard, graduating in 1838. He studied medicine and afterwards theology, and in 1842 was ordained a clergyman of the Church of England by the Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda. He accompanied the Bishop to the Isles of the Lily as chaplain, and later went to Newfoundland, where he was settled for some years as rector of Bay Robert. During a severe famine which prevailed in Newfoundland in 1846 he was appointed commissioner for distributing food, and rendered a great service as a medical man. The work and anxiety incident to his Newfoundland charge made him very ill, and in 1847 he was forced to abandon his labors and return to the United States.

His next field of activity was in Newark, N. J., where he conducted a mission for the poor. Later he was rector of a church in Danversburg, N. Y., head master at St. Mark's School in Southboro, Mass., and Latin professor at Union College. Until his death, which occurred in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1891, he was a regular contributor to periodicals of the higher class. His novel of Newfoundland life, "The New Priest of Conception Bay" was published in Boston in 1858. He also wrote "Anthony Brade," a tale of schoolboy life; a volume of poems entitled "Fresh Hearts That Failed Three Thousand Years Ago," and "A Story of Two From an Old Dutch Town."

Robert Lowell was a little more than two years the senior of his more distinguished brother, James Russell Lowell, whose centenary will be celebrated on Feb. 22, 1819. While Robert chose medicine and theology, James studied law, but both turned naturally to literature. The great poet and diplomat died on Aug. 12, 1891, just a month before his elder brother passed away.

Mary Lowell Putnam, the sister of James Russell Lowell and Robert Lowell, was also a writer of considerable ability, her books including two dramatic poems entitled "The Tragedy of Errors" and "The Tragedy of Success," as well as "Records of an Obscure Man," a "History of the Constitution of Hungary," and numerous periodical contributions in prose and verse.

The mother of the three gifted authors was descended from the Scandinavian family of Trill or Troll of the Orkney Islands, celebrated in Scott's "Pirate." She possessed in an eminent degree the faculty of acquiring languages, and this talent was inherited by her children. Her daughter, Mrs. Putnam, was an extraordinary linguist, her attainments in this direction including Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, German, Swedish, Danish, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Turkish, Arabic, Sanscrit, and several Oriental languages.

The father of Robert, Charles Russell, and Mary Lowell was the Rev. Dr. Charles Russell, who was pastor of a

Congregational church in Boston from 1806 to his death in 1841, a period of nearly 55 years. He was a son of the Puritan and statesman, Judge John Lowell, who inserted in the Massachusetts bill of rights the declaration that "all men are born free and equal." The brothers of the Rev. Charles were John Lowell, a celebrated lawyer and political writer, and Francis Cabot Lowell, who introduced cotton manufacture into the United States and founded the Massachusetts city of Lowell. All of the Lowells were descended from Percival Lowell, a merchant who emigrated from Bristol, England, in 1633, and settled in Newbury, Mass., where he died in 1665.

"RILEY DAY"

A year ago today some of the most distinguished men of America journeyed to Indianapolis to join the Hoosier populace in celebrating the sixty-second birthday of James Whitcomb Riley. It was planned on that happy occasion to make "Riley Day" an annual festival in the Indiana capital, and it then seemed that the good old poet of the common people might be spared for many years to receive the felicitations of his admirers on his recurring birthdays. "I feel like a boy," declared the bard on that occasion. Like a boy he remained up to the very time of his death.

"Riley Day" is but an occasion for sadness and mourning in Indiana to-day, but in the years to come it is likely that it will be revived as a festival of joy. It is not by tears and grief, but by smiles and gladness, that Hoosiers can best honor the memory of their beloved "Jim" Riley. The bard of Lockport street was the poet of sunshine and joy, and gloom was foreign to his nature.

"Hoosier Jim" was born in Indiana, and he remained a Hoosier to the end of his days, although his name and fame spread to every part of the English-speaking world. His cheerful, boyish, light-hearted nature endeared him to a vast multitude of people who mourned his passing as that of a person whose life had been a blessing to the world. He is liked by the city, and his Indianapolis home was in a rustic suburban street which was more like a country lane than a city thoroughfare. Once he lectured in New York, and later, describing his impressions of the metropolis, said:

"I got off the train at some station. I don't know where. Then they packed me on to a boat and we rode about half an hour. Then we changed to a car on the streets and rode for another half an hour. Then we climbed a lot of steps and got on another train and rode for an hour or two. Then we got off and took a hack and rode for about the same length of time. It seemed, then, after we had walked a mile or two, we were there. Where? I don't remember what they called it. How could I?"

James Whitcomb Riley was that stranger of all human beings—a Hoosier born and bred who disliked politics, and about whom even voted for 30 years," he said a few months before his death. "I dislike politics as much as I dislike war. Both are inhuman. They arouse anger, and, therefore, are wrong. I never read the newspapers and I don't know anything about politics going on in Europe. It has always been my aim to avoid things that are disagreeable and which cause pain."

Certainly the world would not make much progress if there were many Rileys, but one of them was certainly refreshing to the rest of us who can't dodge the disagreeable things of life,

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Prompts the selection of new Curtains if needed this fall. The very name stands for neatness and the assortment is such that will please every woman who is arranging a pleasant room.

Curtains in pairs, filet lace in geometric patterns, diamond, square, stripe, and medallion effects, edged with Cluny.

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The values are all the more remarkable, because of the sharp advance in the price of material and the cost of labor.

All this week.

Third floor.

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YARD
WIDE
CHALLIES
11c

At the present market, these challies are remarkably cheap.

Splendid for comfortables, as being a yard wide they cut better.

Cotton batting, all grades, from the cheapest to the best.

In his lot with the Central Powers, his country was still laboring under a great burden of debt incurred in the two Balkan wars.

THE "BLACK POPE"

Father Wlodimir Ledochowski, who was elected general of the Society of Jesus last year, was born half a century ago today, a son of Count Anthony Ledochowski, who was a cavalry officer in the Austrian army. The "Black Pope" of the Jesuits came of a Polish family long prominent in Poland, and his uncle was Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the propaganda of the Holy See. At the conclave for the election of the "Black Pope" great efforts were made to bring about the choice of a Latin for the position, but they failed. The last Latin head of the Society of Jesus was Father Martin, a Spaniard, who was general of the society for many years under Pope Leo XIII, and Pope Pius X. On his death he was succeeded by a German, Father Wernz, whose choice was considered a great triumph for the Teuton element. Father Wernz died a few hours after the passing of Pope Pius. Anxiety over the war is said to have hastened his death. Father Fines, the assistant Jesuit general for France, then head of the order until the formal election of Father Ledochowski in February, 1915.

The election of Father Ledochowski was denounced by French and Italian liberals as a concession to German influence. The Paris paper, La Lanterne, declared: persuade the public that the Jesuits are Francophile. Father Ledochowski's election shows clearly that their efforts, as they have always been, are in opposition to French liberalism. We predict the new Black Pope's policy in one phrase—he will act according to the Kaiser's orders."

As a boy Father Ledochowski was a page at the court of the late Empress Elizabeth, the wife of Francis Joseph of Austria. He was educated in Vienna, and studied law for a time in Tarnow, Galicia, and Rome before he donned the black robe of the Society of Jesus in 1889. After holding several minor posts, he was appointed provincial of the society in Poland in 1902. Later he was elected assistant to Father Wernz, the general of the society, over the provinces of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Galicia, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Private William A. Stewart, Company E, 5th Maryland Infantry, was drowned while swimming in the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass, Tex.

The Electrolytic Chemical Works of New York, was incorporated with a capital of \$500,000.

TOWN CLERK HAS COPIES OF SPECIAL PUBLIC ACTS.

Copies of the public acts passed at the recent special session of the legislature have been received at the town clerk's office. Those who wish them must apply early, as only 250 have been obtained.

REMOVE PARALYSIS PATIENTS.

Monday only 15 of the infantile paralysis patients will be left at the isolation hospital. The inmates are being removed to their homes.

Ellis E. Shookman, cashier of the Burrows Bank at Burrows, Ind., confessed the theft of \$10,000, after surrendering at the state Auditor's Office.

Hot Water Bottles

If you want first quality Hot Water Bottles fully guaranteed, the kind that will not leak—buy them here.

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2-qt. 85c to \$1.00
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